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Swift Changes in America Since the 2nd World War

Population, Production, and Income Have Grown Rapidly And Some Difficult Problems Have Arisen

(Certain regular features of this paper were omitted to make room for our roundup articles.)

THE 14-year period since World War II has been a time of exceptionally rapid change in America.

NEW STATES

People of Hawaii vote June 27 on whether to join federal Union under terms of a law which President Eisenhower signed on March 18. Decision is expected to be an overwhelming yes, and the islands will become 50th state when the President issues formal announcement later in the year.

Alaska, having gone through a similar process, became 49th state—and the first new one since 1912—last January 3.

MORE PEOPLE

Population of present 49 states plus District of Columbia now approaches 177,000,000, compared to about 140,000,000 in 1945—a 26% increase.

Some important trends: (1) Population in Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain areas is growing at about

gress in 1946 to supervise production of nuclear weapons and harnessing of atom for peacetime purposes. Previously, atomic development was in Army hands.

Defense Department, headed by Cabinet-rank Secretary, was created in late 1940's to replace War and Navy Departments. Its 3 major branches—for Army, Navy, and Air Force—are today called "departments," but the Secretaries who direct them are not full-fledged Cabinet officers.

Welfare group. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—headed by Cabinet-rank Secretary—was created in 1953. Tasks include running social security system. HEW Department grew from an organization known as Federal Security Agency, whose chief did not hold full Cabinet rank.

22nd Amendment to our Constitution, adopted in 1951, provides that "no person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice."

Elections. When World War II ended—in 1945—Democratic President Harry Truman was in the White House, and Congress had a Democratic majority. In later years, national elections produced results as follows:

1946: Republican Congress.

1948: Truman elected as President, Alben Barkley Vice President, and a Democratic Congress.

1950: Democratic Congress.

1952: Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon, Republicans, chosen President and Vice President. GOP Congress.

1954: Democratic Congress.

1956: Eisenhower and Nixon re-elected. Democratic Congress.

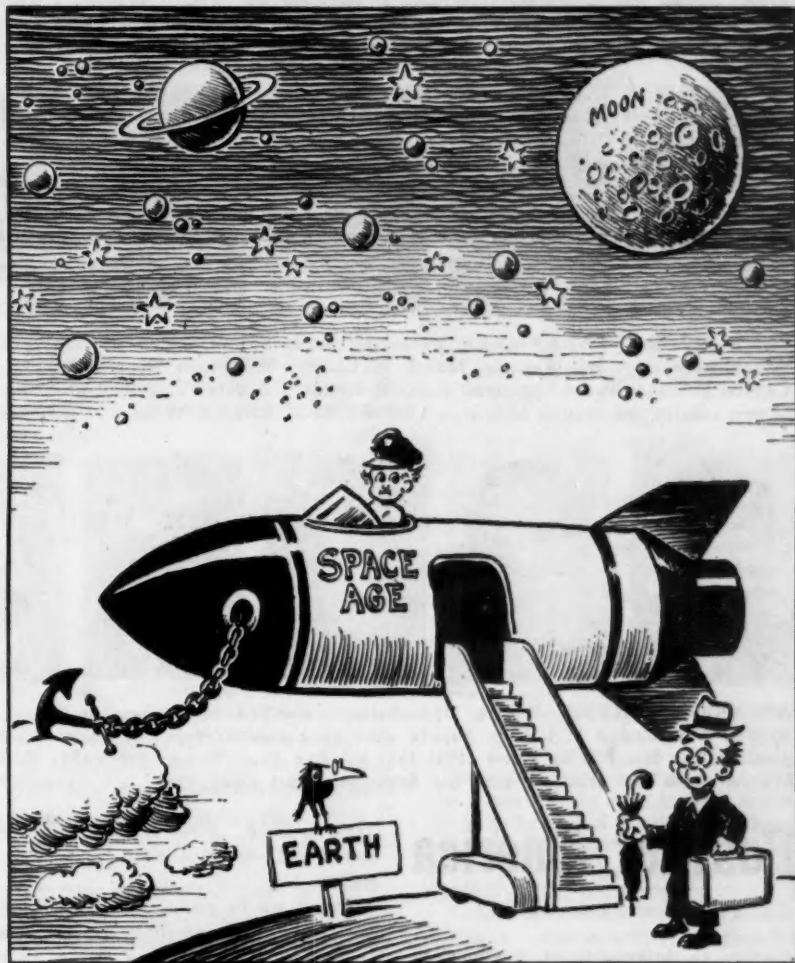
1958: Democratic Congress.

Head of Supreme Court at close of World War II was Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone of New York. Mr. Stone died in 1946, and President Truman named Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky to replace him. After Mr. Vinson's death in 1953, President Eisenhower appointed present Chief Justice—Earl Warren of California.

DEFENSE

Manpower. Rapid demobilization after World War II cut size of armed forces from 12,300,000 men and women in 1945 to about 1,500,000 in 1947. Korean War, which began in 1950, required speedy build-up—to about 3,670,000 in 1952. Korean conflict ended in 1953, and military manpower declined. U. S. soldiers, airmen, sailors, and marines now total somewhat more than 2,500,000.

World War II Selective Service program ended early in 1947. Because of (Continued on page 2)



THE SPACE ERA has begun during the period since World War II

International Roundup

A Review of Events: 1945-1959

PEACE fell upon the world in August 1945 after history's most destructive war. The victorious Allies included the United States, Britain, France, Russia, China, and more than 40 other countries. The losers were the Axis powers—Germany, Japan, and a few smaller nations. Italy, an original Axis partner, had cooperated with the Allies in the war's latter stages.

RECOVERY

The immediate aim was to get the devastated nations on their feet again. Food, clothing, fuel, and medicines were distributed to war victims in Europe and the Far East.

In defeated Japan, recovery and reorganization were undertaken by U. S. occupation forces under General Douglas MacArthur. Numerous reforms were carried out. In a country that had been run along despotic, dictatorial lines for centuries, democratic progress has been great. Emperor Hirohito, deprived of "divine" powers, is now a constitutional monarch.

In 1947, U. S. Secretary of State George Marshall proposed a joint program of reconstruction in Europe. Participating nations helped one another and were helped by the United States. During the next few years,

billions of dollars' worth of farm equipment and industrial machinery were sent to western Europe under the Marshall Plan (later called the European Recovery Program). By 1950, recovery was well under way.

Continued growth. The economic strength of the war-torn nations has continued to grow. Japan is now a world leader in producing ships, cloth, machinery, and other items. West Germany is today one of the world's outstanding manufacturing and trading nations.

Though Great Britain and France have recovered moderately well, neither has resumed the strong position it held before World War II. Under Labor Party leadership, Britain carried out a socialistic program.

When the Conservatives regained power in 1951, socialistic trends were halted but not reversed to any great degree. Beset by one financial crisis after another over the past dozen years, Britain is today enjoying good times under Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

For 13 years after World War II, France was troubled by political instability and a variety of economic ills. In 1958 the government was reorganized under a new constitution. Under the leadership of President (Continued on page 4)



TODAY'S POPULATION is calculated by Census Bureau's "population clock"

twice the average rate for nation as a whole. (2) Farmers and their families make up about 12% of our population, as against 18% in 1945. (3) In thickly settled areas, suburban communities are growing about 5 or 6 times as rapidly as the central parts of the cities.

GOVERNMENT & POLITICS

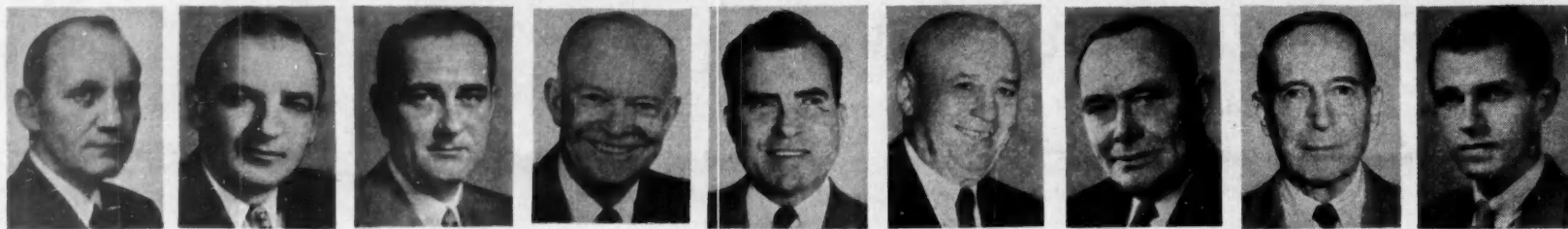
The 14 years since World War II have seen important changes in U. S. governmental "machinery."

Atomic Energy Commission, a 5-man group, was established by Con-



U. S. HISTORY MAKERS (from left): Harry Truman, President from 1945 to 1953 . . . the late Alben Barkley, Vice President from 1949 to 1953 . . . Dean Acheson, Secretary of State when we began to fight to keep South Korea from communist conquest . . . Thomas Dewey of New York, twice-defeated Republican

Presidential candidate . . . Strom Thurmond and Henry Wallace, minor-party Presidential candidates in 1948 . . . twice-defeated Democratic Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson . . . his 1956 running mate, Estes Kefauver . . . the late Senator Robert Taft, Ohio Republican, co-author of Taft-Hartley labor law.



JOHN MC CLELLAN, Arkansas Democrat, heads Senate probes of labor and management . . . late Senator Joseph McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican . . . Lyndon Johnson, Texas Democrat, majority leader in Senate . . . President Eisenhower, serving his second term . . . Vice President Richard Nixon . . . Speaker

of House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn . . . Representative Joseph Martin, recently replaced as House GOP leader after long service . . . General Douglas MacArthur, commander of U. S. and Allied forces in Pacific during World War II and in Korea (1950-1951) . . . Alger Hiss, jailed for perjury in communist probe.



ATOMIC SCIENTIST Robert Oppenheimer, dropped as adviser to Atomic Energy Commission in loyalty dispute after long controversy . . . three Chief Justices, the late Harlan Stone (1941-46); the late Fred Vinson (1946-53); Earl Warren, who has presided over the Supreme Court since 1953 . . . President

George Meany and Vice President Walter Reuther of AFL-CIO, our biggest labor organization . . . Dr. Jonas Salk, who developed a vaccine to prevent the dread disease of polio . . . Wernher von Braun, U. S. Army rocket expert who has gained prominence in space age . . . and Secretary of Defense, Neil McElroy.

Postwar America

(Continued from page 1)

continuing international strife, Congress enacted peacetime draft law in 1948. Draft measures have been in effect ever since.

Weapons have undergone tremendous changes since World War II. Very few jet planes were used by any nation in that conflict, but jets today form backbone of our aerial striking force.

America tested world's first atomic bomb July 16, 1945—and a still more powerful weapon, the hydrogen bomb, in 1952. Our first atom-powered submarine—*Nautilus*—went to sea early in 1955.

Both sides in World War II used certain types of rockets—forerunners of today's powerful military missiles. Two months ago, President Eisenhower listed 17 types of U. S. rockets or pilotless jet missiles that had been placed in hands of troops. One of these is the 1,500-mile *Thor* rocket.

Russia, meanwhile, is known to have made tremendous advances in development of military missiles which, like ours, can carry nuclear bombs.

Science and Education

United States took part in International Geophysical Year (IGY) July 1957 through December 1958. During this period, scientists from nearly all countries cooperated in intensive study of the earth, sun, and space.

Launching of U. S. and Soviet earth satellites began during IGY. First Russian sputnik went into orbit Oc-

tober 4, 1957. First U. S. satellite—Explorer I—was launched January 31, 1958.

As we go to press, the "score" on successful earth satellites is: America 8, Russia 3. (Some of these have fallen; some still circle the globe.) Also, Russia and United States have each sent a missile beyond the moon and into orbit around the sun. In general, Soviet space vehicles have carried heavier "payloads," or instrument packages, than ours have.

As Russia challenges U. S. world leadership in science and technology, much attention is focused on our nation's need for training more and more scientists and engineers. Also, many observers point out that we must help young citizens acquire better understanding of current economic and political issues.

Last summer, Congress passed a new education measure under which Uncle Sam is to furnish nearly a billion dollars in 7 years. Among other things, it provides loans for numerous college students.

Meanwhile, rapid population growth is putting a tremendous burden on our school systems. Public elementary and high schools now have nearly 34,000,000 pupils, compared to 23,300,000 in 1946.

Spending and Taxes

Annual outlays by the U. S. government since World War II have ranged from a low of 33 billion dollars (for year ending June 1948) to a high of nearly 81 billion (estimated for current year, ending June 1959).

Defense is by far the most costly item in federal budget, and taxes on

personal incomes are largest source of revenue.

National debt, which was 269.5 billion dollars in 1946, now stands at nearly 285.3 billion.

Foreign Relations

World developments exert great influence on political scene here in America. **Overseas aid** (discussed in the accompanying international round-up article) is a continuing subject of debate and discussion in Congress and elsewhere.

Foreign trade is another. Our trade with other countries has grown rapidly since World War II. Every year, though, U. S. exports (items sold abroad) have greatly exceeded imports (items bought from foreign lands). Nations receiving grants and loans from our government have used a great deal of the money to help pay for the difference between their sales and their purchases in the United States.

To what extent should we encourage sale of foreign goods within our borders? Some Americans feel that, in the interests of world prosperity and peace, we should let a maximum of outside products be sold here. Others contend that, in order to protect American industry against foreigners whose wage standards are lower than ours, we must strictly limit imports of goods from abroad.

For many years, our foreign commerce has operated under a *reciprocal trade law*, which lets the President—within limits—decide how high our tariff rates are to be. Program was first set up in 1934, and Congress has renewed it from time to time—gener-

ally after much debate. Most recent renewal, effective until June 1962, occurred last summer.

Immigration. Several hundred thousand refugees—principally European—have entered America since mid-1940's. Those who came soon after World War II were people who had been made homeless in that conflict. Later, we received many from behind Iron Curtain. Thousands of Hungarians came here after their country's unsuccessful 1956 revolt against Soviet domination.

Congress has sometimes enacted special emergency legislation—temporary in nature—for admission of refugees. *Basic immigration law* at present, though, is "Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952," more commonly known as "McCarran-Walter Act." Its provisions continue in effect unless Congress changes them.

Economy and Resources

Over-all trend in America since World War II: considerable growth. By 1957 we were producing 44% more goods and services than in 1946. Last year, however, output declined somewhat—because of business slump that began late in 1957 and raised unemployment to a peak of 5,437,000 in June 1958.

Though the slump has ended in most respects, unemployment remains comparatively high. There were 4,362,000 jobless in March, as against fewer than 3,000,000 most of the time since World War II.

Average income per person (after payment of taxes) in 1946 was \$1,136. By last year it had risen 57%, to an estimated \$1,784. But living costs rose

nearly 48% during the same period, so price increases swallowed most of our gain.

Natural resources. America's mushrooming population uses them faster and faster. Consumption of petroleum products, for example, rose more than 67% between 1947 and last year. We used about 2½ times as much electricity in 1957 as in 1945.

In years ahead, much of our electricity will be generated by the atom. Nation's first big commercial atomic-electric plant—at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh—began operation in December 1957.

St. Lawrence Seaway. Joint U. S.-Canadian enterprise, deepening channels from the Atlantic into the Great Lakes, began in 1954. New Seaway was opened to large ocean vessels last month. The project has involved construction of huge dams, which furnish hydroelectric power.

Communication

Television and the airplane, along with other means of communication and travel, are helping bring the different sections of America closer and closer together.

Though television is an industry that has developed since World War II, most of the nation's homes today have TV sets. Airlines, now entering the jet age, have enjoyed tremendous growth. Commercial planes in United States handled more than 4 times as much passenger traffic last year as in 1946.

Farming

According to President Eisenhower, "there has been more change in agriculture within the lifetime of men now living than in the previous 2,000 years." Main result: Farmers can produce far bigger crops with less work.

In fact, they now pile up huge crop surpluses, despite U. S. government efforts to control output of various items such as cotton and grain. Farm surpluses and related difficulties—making up one of America's most complicated problems—were discussed in the April 13 issue of this paper.

Labor

The year 1946 was a period of unrest. United States was shifting to peacetime economy after World War II. Problems growing out of this change led to labor-management conflicts. Major work stoppages resulted.

Taft-Hartley. Over President Truman's veto, Congress passed the "Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947," generally known as "Taft-Hartley Act." This measure put a number of restrictions on unions. It has, for the most part, been opposed by labor and favored by businessmen.

Merger. A 1955 news event was the merger of nation's 2 largest labor groups—the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). Combined AFL-CIO—headed by George Meany—has approximately 14,000,000 members in United States and a sizable number in Canada.

Senate probe. Early in 1957, a congressional committee headed by Senator John McClellan of Arkansas began probing racketeers' influence on unions and industry. Largely as a result of the committee's disclosures, powerful Brotherhood of Teamsters—a union which includes many truck

drivers and other transport workers—was expelled from AFL-CIO in 1957.

Congress is now studying pros and cons of legislation aimed at correcting various labor-management abuses. It is generally agreed that most businessmen and union officials are honest. But also it is recognized that great harm can be done by those who are not.

Segregation

On May 17, 1954, U. S. Supreme Court unanimously declared that the Constitution prohibits racial segregation in public schools. Until then, more than a third of the states had maintained separate schools for white and Negro pupils.

After the 1954 decision, certain states immediately began to *integrate*—or merge—their white and Negro school systems. Others bitterly denounced the Court and are resisting the anti-segregation decree.

Health

Tolls taken by cancer and heart ailments are extremely high, though physicians and surgeons are making progress toward bringing these illnesses under control. Modern drugs, meanwhile, have substantially reduced death tolls of various diseases, such as tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Ray-producing substances known as *radioisotopes*—which our atomic laboratories can now provide in great quantities—have become extremely valuable as tools for medical research and treatment.

Dr. Jonas Salk's anti-polio vaccine, pronounced effective in 1955, has been administered with success to millions of children and young adults.

Loyalty Issue

Postwar struggle with Russia soon led to grave concern about activities of communists in America. Loyalty became important political issue. During President Truman's Administration, GOP insisted that Democrats were far too soft toward communists at home and abroad. It was charged that many Reds had worked their way into key governmental positions.

Democrats replied that Mr. Truman and his aides had: (1) set up a loyalty program to weed subversives out of the government; (2) prosecuted U. S. Communist Party bosses in court; and (3) assumed leadership in the free world's struggle against international communism.

Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin (who died in 1957) was prominent among the Republicans who charged that there were numerous Reds in the government under President Truman. (Later, he launched similar attacks against the Eisenhower Administration.) Senator McCarthy's opponents insisted that his accusations were false and reckless, while friends viewed him as an outstanding fighter against communism.

In Conclusion

For America, postwar period has been a time of swift growth with respect to population, production, and earnings. But there have been many problems and bitter disputes. Also, the question of whether we devote too much attention to luxury and amusement—while Russia strives to overtake us in military and industrial strength—is of growing concern to many people, and a subject of debate.

—By TOM MYER



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

A Good Tip from The Fisherman

By Clay Coss

It has been said: "A successful fisherman is one who discards the bait that *he* likes and uses the one that the *fish* likes."

This remark, though humorous, offers some serious and very worthwhile advice. Too many of us insist on doing things our own way rather than in the manner desired by those for whom we're working. A few examples:

1. The student who, after receiving instructions from his teacher on how to handle an assignment, thinks he knows best and does it differently.
2. The boy or girl who is asked by his parents to do a job in a certain way, but ignores the advice and does it as he or she pleases, regardless of whether or not it satisfies the father and mother.
3. The architect who, when told by his clients what kind of home they desire, designs a house which he likes better and tries to persuade them to build it.
4. The employee who goes into an office and immediately seeks to make changes in procedures. Instead of following instructions and orders, he does the work the way he thinks it should be done.

Now no one wants to or should go through life as a "yes" man. If your ideas differ from those of someone who is instructing or supervising you, make known your views. But, having done so *once*, don't pursue the matter further if the other person does not seem convinced.

Many times in your life, you'll want others to perform services for you. If they do the tasks the way you desire, you will be satisfied and will have a good feeling toward them. The same will be true of any work you do for others.

So, if you're going to be a successful fisherman in the stream of life, you must get into the habit of doing jobs for others according to their desires rather than yours. In many cases, there will be no conflict of ideas; but, when there are, don't be stubborn in sticking to yours. Try to please the other fellow.

There are two kinds of men who never amount to much: those who cannot do what they are told, and those who can do nothing else.

—C. H. K. CURTIS

Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do when it has to be done, whether you like it or not.—HUXLEY

Readers Say—

Almost every American has a home that he can call his own. Try to imagine how we would feel if driven from our homes, as thousands of refugees have been. Americans should not hesitate to respond immediately to the need of those less fortunate than we.

JUDITH WELLS,
Stoughton, Massachusetts

After discussing your article on world refugees, we came to these conclusions: that, since unemployment is at a high level in our country, bringing in refugees will only complicate the matter; that the refugees might add to our already difficult race problems; that the smaller and less developed countries of the world could benefit more from the resettlement of refugees than our country.

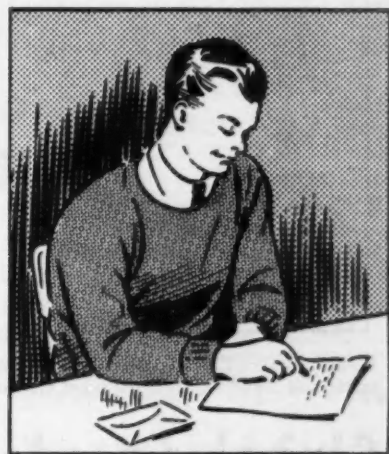
AMERICAN HISTORY CLASS (3RD PERIOD),
Tyner High School,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

The sending of 90 young American "ambassadors" to the Soviet Union in connection with the American National Exhibition in Moscow is about the best idea yet for combating communist propaganda. The Russian people will be able to see for themselves the great strides our democracy has made.

DOROTHY TENNEY,
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Surely the number of nuclear weapons stockpiled by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union is enough to annihilate all life on earth. To use these weapons in another war would be utter nonsense.

Even if one country struck another with a surprise attack, the radioactivity from fall-out would render its victory useless. Because of fall-out, the victor could not occupy the defeated country, and life in his own country would likewise be endangered.



The only answer to today's nuclear stalemate is to disarm and form a peaceful world in which to live—before there is no world on which to live.

HAROLD GLICK,
Beverly Hills, California

Too much time and money are being spent on "talks" concerning the banning of nuclear tests. This matter should be settled as quickly as possible for the welfare of all.

EDWINA MORRISON,
Roslindale, Massachusetts

We should increase our military strength to a point of unquestionable superiority, regardless of cost.

STEVE THOMAS,
Lewiston, Idaho



SOME COUNTRIES above are identified by initials. N and B are for Netherlands and Belgium (left of West Germany); S (below Germany) for Switzerland;

C, A, and H (below Poland) for Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary; B (below Romania) for Bulgaria; G (below Bulgaria) for Greece. Dotted areas in Soviet

Global Events

(Continued from page 1)

Charles de Gaulle, France has acquired political stability, and is vigorously tackling its other problems.

NATIONALISM

Independence became the goal of many subject peoples right after World War II. The rising tide of nationalism has brought close to 20 new nations into existence, and has weakened colonial empires.

New Asian lands. The Philippines were the first foreign-owned colony in Asia to gain freedom. The United States granted them independence in 1946.

During 1947, Great Britain withdrew from India and shortly afterwards from Burma and Ceylon. British India was divided, largely along religious lines, into Pakistan and the Republic of India. (Most Pakistanis are Moslems; the majority of India's people are of the Hindu faith.) Malaya acquired self-rule from Britain in 1957.

In 1948 Korea became a nation. Under Japanese control before World War II, this Far Eastern peninsula was promised freedom by the Allies. When Soviet and western leaders could not agree on a government, Korea became divided, with communist rule in the north and a free government in the south.

Natives of the Dutch East Indies also demanded independence. After some fighting between the natives and

the Dutch, the free government of Indonesia was set up in 1949. Nationalist leader Sukarno became President of the island nation.

Jewish homeland. When the British withdrew from Palestine in 1948, the Jews living there set up the nation of Israel with United Nations support. Arabs both in Palestine and in neighboring lands opposed the move. Though a truce ended the fighting, there has been tension in the area ever since (more on this subject in the Middle East section).

Israel has welcomed more than 900,000 immigrants. Under the leadership of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish nation has made striking gains both in agriculture and industry.

French colonies. After prolonged strife in Indochina, France gave up its holdings there. The North Afri-

can territories of Tunisia and Morocco became self-governing in 1956.

In 1958, Charles de Gaulle offered France's African holdings south of the Sahara Desert immediate freedom if they wanted it. Only Guinea accepted this offer. Other areas are working, under France's guidance, toward future independence.

The French territory of Algeria in North Africa has been in turmoil for nearly 5 years. Arab nationalists want independence, but France is unwilling to sever completely its ties with this region, where rich oil deposits have been discovered.

Neutralism and nationalism. Many newly independent lands side neither with the communist nations nor the western countries in world affairs. Headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, India is often regarded as



Union (below Finland) are for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania—countries absorbed by Russia. SY (between Turkey and Iraq) is for Syria, which is linked with

Egypt in United Arab Republic. L (between Syria and Israel) is for Lebanon. Y is for Yemen, on the Arabian Peninsula. Ghana and Guinea have formed a union.

leader of the "neutral" group. Certain Arab lands also lean toward "neutrality."

Today, nationalism is spreading rapidly through Africa where there are still many colonial holdings. Natives of the Belgian Congo and Britain's African territories are asking for self-rule.

African regions not previously mentioned that have become independent since 1945 include Libya, Sudan, and Ghana (the latter nation has joined a federation with Guinea known as the Union of Independent African States).

Western Hemisphere. Latin America—long troubled by dictatorships—has seen democratic gains in recent years. Dictators have been overthrown in half a dozen lands. Argentina, which suffered for 10 years under the rule of dictator Juan Perón, has

made headway toward political freedom since 1955. As 1959 got under way, the Batista government in Cuba was upset by Fidel Castro and his followers. Whether the Cubans will have more or less democracy remains to be seen.

Another Western Hemisphere nation, Canada, has been making rapid industrial progress. She is a close defense and trading partner of the United States. Canada's Prime Minister is John Diefenbaker.

THE COLD WAR

When the Soviet Union, a wartime ally, set out to extend its control, the western powers resisted. Over the past dozen years, this competition—known as the cold war—has become intense.

In Europe. The cold war began soon after Russian troops occupied eastern Europe following World War II. They helped local Reds gain power in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

Russian leaders pulled a veil of secrecy over the lands they dominated. Britain's Winston Churchill described the Soviet action in closing off part of the continent as "pulling down an Iron Curtain."

In 1947, President Harry Truman started a program of aid to Greece and Turkey (the Truman Doctrine) to help them stay free of communist control. That same year, planning started on the European Recovery Program.

Germany and Austria (as well as their capital cities of Berlin and Vienna) were divided into occupation zones by the western allies and Russia.

Later, separate governments were set up in Germany. Under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, democratic West Germany sided with the free world. East Germany was taken over by the communists under Moscow's guidance.

In 1948, Russia tried to drive western occupation forces from Berlin (which had remained under 4-power rule). The Soviets halted traffic into the western zones. The United States, Britain, and France beat the land blockade by flying in supplies.

Berlin has continued to be a source of tension. Big Four officials are now meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, to debate Russia's latest demand that western troops leave Berlin. The reunification of Germany is also under discussion.

Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia (Concluded on page 6)



SOVPHOTO



UPI



UPI



UPI



EASTPHOTO



WW



GOV'T OF INDIA



UPI



UPI

WORLD FIGURES, past and present (from left): the late Joseph Stalin, long dictator of Soviet Russia; that land's present boss, Premier Nikita Khrushchev . . . Winston Churchill, Britain's World War II leader; the present British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan . . . Mao Tse-tung, communist boss of Red China

mainland; Chiang Kai-shek, the President of anti-communist China on Taiwan Island . . . Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India . . . Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel . . . President Tito of Yugoslavia, communist land that stoutly refuses to take Russian orders and is friendly to the western democracies.



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GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL, whose name was given to the Marshall Plan of U. S. aid which helped Europe recover economically after World War II . . . Trygve Lie, 1st Secretary-General of United Nations, and present holder of that post, Dag Hammarskjöld . . . West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer . . .

France's President Charles de Gaulle . . . John Foster Dulles, forced by illness to give up post as Secretary of State . . . Argentina's one-time dictator, Juan Perón, now in exile . . . President Sukarno of Indonesia . . . Egypt's controversial Gamal Nasser, who is President of the Egyptian-Syrian United Arab Republic.

Global Events

(Concluded from page 5)

vakia in 1948 impelled the western allies to form a military alliance. The next year, the United States, Canada, and 10 European lands (Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal) formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Greece, Turkey, and West Germany joined later.

NATO members have built an effective defense force. General Dwight Eisenhower was NATO's first commander in Europe.

The Far East. As 1950 began, the communists under Mao Tse-tung had just completed their conquest of the mainland in China's civil war, and had driven the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek, our wartime ally, to the island of Taiwan (Formosa).

That summer, war broke out in Korea as the troops of communist North Korea attacked free South Korea. The United Nations empowered its members to send armed aid to the invaded nation. The United States furnished most of the troops and money for the UN army, commanded by General MacArthur.

UN troops seemed about to achieve victory when Red China sent forces to help North Korea. The war dragged to a stalemate. A truce was reached in 1953, but a final peace treaty has never been achieved. Since that time, South Korea has depended largely on America for its existence.

In Indochina, the Chinese Reds encouraged those rebels who were fighting the French. A 1954 peace treaty provided that Viet Nam, Indochina's major state, would be split in two. The northern part is ruled by the communists, while South Viet Nam is in the free world.

In 1951, our government signed defense pacts with the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand. Later, Japan was encouraged to rebuild its military forces.

To restrain the Reds in southeast Asia, 8 nations formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). They were the United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

China and Russia. Today the growing strength of Red China and Russia poses serious problems. Engaged in a big industrial program, the Chinese communists aim to make their country a modern nation. In pursuit of their goal, they are using the most extreme communist measures. This spring, they used force to take away Tibet's control over its local affairs. Earlier, they had promised to let the people of this province—which was brought into the Red Chinese empire in 1951—run their own national affairs.

U. S. relations with communist China are troubled. We do not consider its government as being legal, but recognize and support the Nationalists on Taiwan as China's rightful regime. The Nationalists still hold China's seat in the UN.

After Stalin's death in 1953, Russia appeared to be in a little more compromising mood. For one thing, the Soviet Union joined with the United States, Britain, and France in withdrawing troops from Austria. The spirit of compromise, however, has increasingly waned.

Under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev, Russia is today rapidly boosting farm and industrial output. It boasts that it will outproduce the United States by 1970. Its success in launching the first man-made earth satellites in 1957 brought the Soviet Union a good deal of prestige.

Middle East. The oil-rich area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea has in recent years become a major theater of the cold war. Here communist strategy has been to fan the flames of Arab nationalism.

Much turmoil has centered on Egypt where a military group, whose leader was Gamal Nasser, seized power in 1952. To help relieve Egypt's poverty, he vowed to build a big irrigation dam at Aswan on the Nile.

Nasser did not immediately accept a U. S. offer to help him. He seemed to be trying to get more from us by hinting that he might turn for assistance to Russia.

Finally, in 1956, Secretary of State Dulles withdrew the earlier offer. Angered, Nasser then seized the Suez Canal which was owned by a private company under the terms of a British-French treaty with Egypt. Most of Europe's oil is normally transported through the canal.

The western nations protested Nasser's action. Several months later, Britain and France launched a sudden armed attack on Egypt to "protect" the waterway. Israel—long troubled by border raids from Egypt—invaded that country several days before the British and French did.

The United States strongly disapproved of the attack on Egypt. Russia and Red China threatened to send troops to support Nasser. At this point, the attackers agreed to a cease-fire under UN leadership. The canal—busier than ever today—has remained under Egypt's control, and a final agreement has been reached between that country, Britain, and France.

Mid-East defenses. In 1957 the United States promised under the Eisenhower Doctrine to defend any Middle East nation asking for help against Red aggression. Last summer we were called upon to carry out our promise by the government of Lebanon.

Lebanon's request came soon after Iraq's government had been overthrown by an Iraqi group hostile to the western powers. Our troops went to Lebanon to keep its government from being similarly overthrown. Tension eased after all the Arab states agreed on a plan for bringing stability to the Middle East. U. S. troops were withdrawn without any fighting.

One of Nasser's goals has been to unite the Arab world. Syria joined with Egypt in the United Arab Republic, but not all Arab lands bowed to Nasser's leadership. In pursuit of his goal, the Egyptian ruler accepted economic and military help from Russia.

During the past year, though, Nasser has become alarmed over Red penetration of the Middle East, and he now seems to be veering away from Soviet influence.

Today, rising Red strength in Iraq poses a dangerous situation. If the communists take over that land, Russia will finally have her long-sought foothold in the oil-rich Middle East.

Eastern Europe. Moscow has not always had smooth sailing in the communist areas of eastern Europe. As early as 1948, Marshal Tito, who heads Yugoslavia's Red government, rebelled against Soviet control of his country. Russia has unsuccessfully tried to overthrow Tito.

In 1956, revolt flared in Hungary

against Soviet control of that nation. Russia put down the revolt brutally. Nearly 200,000 Hungarians fled, and many found homes in the United States.

About the same time that the Hungarians revolted, there was widespread discontent throughout Poland. Though an uprising was averted, Poland's Red government under Communist Party boss Wladyslaw Gomulka won several concessions, including the cancellation of certain debts to Russia.

COOPERATION

Despite the cold war, greater attempts at international cooperation have been made since 1945 than in any other period of history.

The United Nations was formed in 1945. From 51 lands, membership has grown to 82. The United Nations has a mixed record over the past 14 years. Though it has failed to solve some of the big problems confronting it, the global body has promoted international cooperation in many fields, and may have helped at times to prevent a major war from breaking out.

Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden holds the top post in the UN—that of Secretary-General. He succeeded Trygve Lie of Norway in 1953.

Peacetime cooperation is increasing in western Europe. France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg are working together to stimulate coal and steel production, to lower trade barriers, and to promote atomic-power development for peacetime purposes.

Another cooperative group is the Commonwealth of Nations. It is composed of Great Britain and several of its former possessions ranging from Canada to New Zealand. The member nations work together closely on trade.

Another landmark in international teamwork is the Rio Pact of 1947. Under this treaty, the United States and the Latin American republics have joined to promote peaceful conditions and to resist aggression.

The vast program under which the United States has helped more than 50 nations since 1945 has also furthered the idea of international cooperation. Our aid for military and economic purposes to other lands totals close to 60 billion dollars.

—BY HOWARD SWEET

The Story of the Week

CBS Correspondent Sees Red Threat in Cuba

Stuart Novins, a correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, has returned from a 2-month visit in Cuba convinced that communism is gaining a strong foothold in our island neighbor. He says that party members have taken over top posts in labor unions, schools, the army, and the press.

Novins feels that Premier Castro, although he may not personally support communism, has created a climate of anti-Americanism which has favored its spread. He believes that Castro's regime is so deeply rooted in communist support that the Cuban leader could not check its growth even if he were to try.

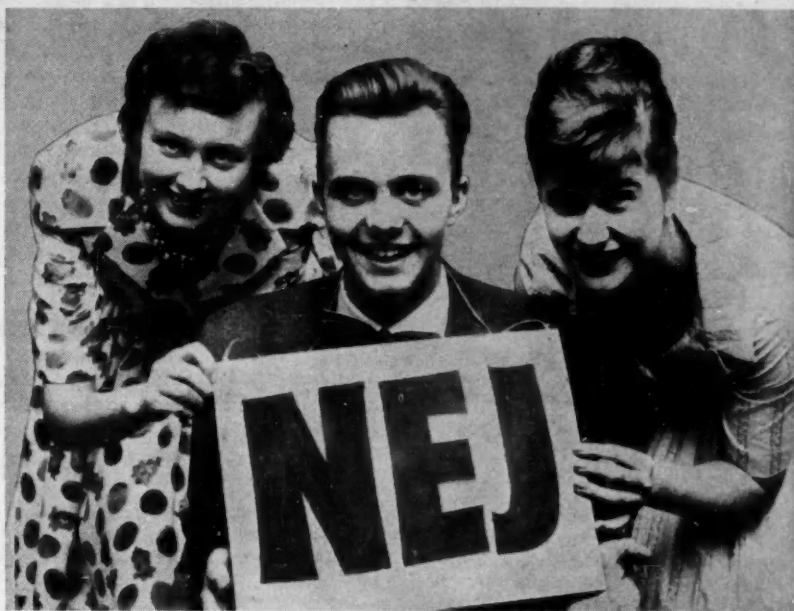
Premier Castro strongly denies the truth of these charges. He admits that communists are allowed to operate in the Caribbean island, for the reason that it "is a true democracy where all ideologies are respected." He says that he is not afraid of communism, because the majority of Cuban people have "full confidence in the ideals and aims" of his movement.

Some observers fear that Castro is underestimating the skill and determination of the Communist Party organization. They point out that a well-knit group of party members has seized virtual control of Iraq even though the Premier of that Middle Eastern nation and most of its people are not believed to be active supporters of communism.

Singapore Prepares For First Elections

Elections to be held on the 30th of this month will mark the beginning of self-government for the British colony of Singapore. About 600,000 people are expected to participate in balloting for a 51-seat Legislative Assembly. This body will handle local affairs while the British—who have been in Singapore since 1819—will remain in control of the territory's defense and foreign affairs.

The island of Singapore, located at the tip of Asia's Malayan Peninsula, is only 225 square miles in area. Most of its 1,500,000 inhabitants live in



SWEDES LIKE SCHOOL. High school students of Sweden voted almost 3 to 1 to keep on going to classes 6 days a week, although they could have had Saturdays free. Three of victors who voted *nej* (no) on the offer of a 5-day week display sign after results of the unusual elections were announced to the public.

the port city of Singapore. About 80% of the population is Chinese, with Malaysians and Indians also represented in large numbers.

With its fine harbor and location as a gateway to the Far East, Singapore lives by its trade. Ships from all parts of the world bring goods there to be reloaded and sent to other parts of Asia. These ships return home with raw materials and products from Asian countries.

There is talk that Singapore may some day unite with Malaya. At one time they were part of a single British colony. Many Malaysians object to the idea, though, for the Chinese would outnumber them if the 2 areas were joined together.

New Premier of Jordan Takes Over

Hazza al-Majali has been named by King Hussein as the new Premier of Jordan. Mr. al-Majali will serve as the King's top aide, replacing Samir el-Rifa'i who resigned after 12 months in the post. Under Mr. el-Rifa'i, Jordan weathered many serious crises including several attempted revolts.

It is believed that Premier al-Majali may try to patch up relations with the United Arab Republic. Diplomatic ties between the 2 countries were broken last July after President Nasser was accused of trying to stir up trouble in Jordan against King Hussein.

Burmese Angered Over Soviet Tactics

Feeling is still running high in Burma over what happened when a top Soviet embassy official had the courage to defy Moscow's authority. Russia's military attaché in the Burmese capital of Rangoon shocked fellow aides by openly denouncing the Soviet Union. He was placed under an embassy guard—from which he almost escaped—and was placed aboard the first plane heading back to Russia.

A group of Burmese newspapermen rushed out to Rangoon's airport in the hope of interviewing the attaché before he was flown out of the country. They were prevented from doing so, however, and several of the more persistent reporters were roughed up by the Russian embassy staff.

The next day, 40 Burmese journalists showered the Soviet embassy with tomatoes and other vegetables in protest over the incident.

Coming on the heels of Red China's action in Tibet, the affair seems certain to drive communist prestige in Asia another notch lower.

Americans Help Tibetan Refugees

The *Washington Post* recently carried the following editorial:

"A group of prominent citizens headed by Lowell Thomas, former Ambassador Grew, Justice Douglas, and Congressman Judd has offered a way in which Americans may demonstrate their compassion for the victims of communist oppression in Tibet.

"The plight of the 18,000 refugees now in India has a painfully familiar ring. These are the people who defended the autonomy of their country in much the same way as the Hungarian freedom fighters stood up to So-

viet brutality. Although the two situations are not altogether comparable, it is important that the free world show the same concern for an Asian people that it voiced for the Hungarians.

"Drugs, food, and most of all fraternal support are needed for these refugees who have fled their homeland instead of bowing to the dictates of Peking (Peiping). The response ought to be generous."

Any of our readers who would like to help the Tibetan refugees should send their contributions to J. Peter Gracce, treasurer, American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees, 17 Park Avenue, New York City.

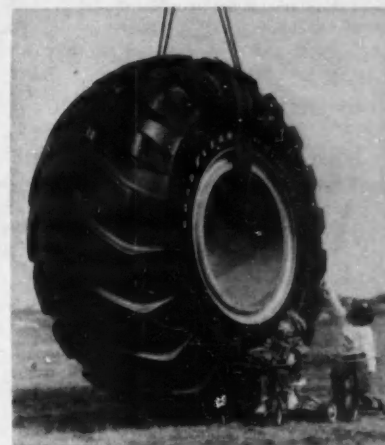
Industrial Experts Look into the Future

Two industrial experts speaking at the first National Youth Conference on the Atom made the following predictions about the way Americans will live in the year 2000.

The typical U. S. home will be equipped with controls that automatically adjust temperature and humidity to meet any changes in weather conditions.

The housewife won't have to lift a finger in preparing meals—except to push a button. The dish which she selects for dinner will be conveyed, pre-packaged, from the freezer to an electronic "cooking station" which will quickly prepare it for the dining room table.

The man of the house will go to and from the office in one of 3 kinds of private vehicles: (1) an electric car that will eliminate exhaust fumes; (2)



WORLD'S BIGGEST? Yes, says Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., which made it. It weighs 2 tons, stands 10 feet high, is 4 feet wide, and cost \$14,000. The tire was manufactured as an experiment. It may serve as a guide in building new types for use on huge construction machines of the future.

a car operated by its own engine, but whose speed is controlled by outside electronic mechanisms along the highway; or (3) a "carplane" which takes off and lands vertically.

Two Top Leaders Back Aid for India

Vice President Richard Nixon, a Republican, and Senator John Kennedy, a Democrat, speaking a short time ago at a 2-day conference on India's economic problems, stressed the importance of U. S. aid to that Asian

(Concluded on page 8)



SINGAPORE, British colony, is getting its own government for home affairs, but Britain will keep control of defense and foreign relations (see story)



IN AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands. Street runs beside the city's main canal, which is one of numerous waterways through and around the metropolis. Many American tourists will enjoy these interesting sights this summer.

The Story of the Week

(Concluded from page 7)

land. Mr. Nixon said that what happens in India could be "even more important in the long run than the negotiations over Berlin."

Senator Kennedy proposed that a congressional group should be sent to the country to study its economic problems. A delegation of this kind visited Europe in connection with Marshall Plan aid.

Averell Harriman, former Governor of New York and a recent visitor to India, agreed with the views of Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon. He pointed out that "India is the most populous non-communist country in the world, and geographically is the keystone between Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa."

Opponents of large-scale financial assistance to India and other underdeveloped lands argue that much of this money is spent unwisely by these governments. Furthermore, it is contended, we cannot afford to "subsidize" the whole world.

Space Trips Toward Venus Postponed

Engineering difficulties have caused the United States to call off 2 probes of the planet Venus scheduled for next month. They will not be attempted for at least a year and a half, since Venus will soon swing away from the earth and will not be in a favorable position again until January of 1961.

One of the probes was intended to go near Venus and on past it. The other was designed to put an artificial moon around that planet. Venus does not have a natural moon of its own.

Notice to Teachers And Student Readers

In accordance with our schedule, subscriptions for this school year expire with the May 25 issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER. The paper, though, is published during the summer months, and we invite students to subscribe.

The summer subscription price, in clubs of 5 or more, is 3½ cents per copy a week, or 40 cents for the summer. For fewer than 5 copies, each

subscription is 50 cents, payable in advance. The summer period includes the issues of June, July, and part of August.

Meanwhile, teachers who have not already placed their tentative classroom orders for next fall may wish to do so. Advance order postcards are being sent out by our office for this purpose. By ordering now, teachers will automatically and without delay receive their copies of the AMERICAN OBSERVER at the beginning of the next school term, and they may then change their orders according to needs.

Moscow Prepares for American Exposition

Work is progressing on the American exposition which will open in Moscow on July 25. Thousands of Russians, over a 6-week period, will be able to view various aspects of life in

the United States. Vice President Nixon will fly to Moscow for the opening ceremonies.

One of the more striking points of the exhibit will be a huge aluminum dome consisting of 1,100 panels. It will house large picture exhibits of our country. After the exposition closes down, the Soviet government will purchase the building for \$350,000.

Most of the construction materials are being supplied by the United States while Russian workmen are performing much of the labor. An Italian steel crew has been flown there to assist in several of the building projects.

A prefabricated wood and stucco house, which is considered to be within financial reach of the average American family, has already attracted great attention from the Soviet press. The Russians find it hard to believe that American workers can afford to buy this relatively modest dwelling. A surprised Premier Khrushchev, on making a preliminary visit to the exhibit site, asked: "Is this supposed to be a typical construction?"

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) the St. Lawrence Seaway, and (2) Iraq.

Pronunciations

Batista—bā-tēs-tā
Ben-Gurion—bēn-gōor'i-on
Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng ki-shēk
Diefenbaker—dē-fēn-bāk'er
Fidel Castro—fē-dēl' kās'trō
Hazza al-Majali—hā'zā āl'mū-jā'li
Hirohito—hē-rō-hē-tō
Hussein—hōō-sān'
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē'-rōō
Juan Perón—hwān pē-rawn'
Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rāt ā'duh-now-er
Samir el-Rifa'i—sū-mīr' ēl'rī-fī'
Sukarno—sōō-kār-nō
Trygve Lie—trīg'vū lē'
Wladyslaw Gomulka—vlā-dī'slāf gaw-mōōl'kā

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"Yes, I'll give you the job. First I want you to sweep out the store."
"But, I'm a college graduate."
"Okay, I'll show you how."

★

Says columnist Bill Gold: "If I were really a thinking man, I wouldn't smoke at all."

★

Judge to convicted man: "I'm giving you the maximum punishment. I'm going to turn you loose to worry about world conditions and the high cost of living."

★

A friend of mine approached me the other day and asked the time. "Three o'clock," I replied. As he walked away, I heard him mumble, "I must be going crazy, all day long I keep getting different answers."

★

An employer noted for his energy saw a boy leaning idly against a packing case, whistling.

"How much are you getting a week?" he demanded.

"Thirty dollars."

"Here's a week's pay. Now clear out. You're through!"

As the boy pocketed the money, shrugged, and strolled away, the busy man turned to the stockroom clerk. "How long has that kid been with us?"

"Him? Oh, he just delivered a package to us."

The doctor diagnosed the boy's illness as chicken pox, prescribed treatment, and was quite taken aback when the child's mother steadfastly refused him his fee.

"Why should we pay?" she insisted.

"Look at all the business we gave you."

"You're not as reliable as your neighbors," the doctor retorted. "I just treated 4 other cases of chicken pox in this block and was paid promptly."

"Exactly," was the reply. "And where did those kids get chicken pox? From my Henry!"



"Every night, it's a battle to get him started to bed."

News Quiz

National Review

1. Since 1945, has the U. S. population increased by 9%, 17%, 26%, or 38%?
2. Name at least 2 important governmental agencies established since World War II.
3. Do the U. S. armed forces now number about 1,500,000; 2,500,000; 3,670,000; or 12,300,000?
4. Identify *Nautilus*, *Thor*, and *IGY*.
5. On what grounds do many people favor large-scale U. S. buying of foreign goods, and on what grounds do others oppose such buying?
6. In what respect have we not yet recovered from the recent business slump?
7. Identify *McCarran-Walter Act* and *Taft-Hartley Act*.
8. With respect to the loyalty issue: What general charge did Republicans make during President Truman's Administration, and how did Democrats reply?

Discussion

1. What do you regard as the most important national event or trend since World War II? Give reasons.
2. Do you feel that we have done reasonably well in handling our problems here at home during the postwar years? Why or why not?

Global Roundup

1. Tell how recovery was brought about after World War II in the war-torn nations of Europe and Asia.
2. How were the colonial empires of Britain and France weakened?
3. What big political trend has taken place in Latin American lands during recent years?
4. Trace the development of the cold war in Europe.
5. In what areas of Asia have the communists made gains since 1945? What steps did the free world take there to restrain the Reds?
6. How has Arab nationalism shown itself in the Middle East during recent years?
7. What steps has the United States taken to check Red aggression in the Middle East?
8. Describe the major attempts at international cooperation during the postwar years.

Discussion

1. Reviewing events since World War II, what do you believe is the most effective way to check the spread of communism into new areas? Explain.
2. Do you feel that the trend toward international cooperation will continue and will succeed in preventing another major war? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What nationality makes up the largest percentage of Singapore's population?
2. How does Premier Castro answer charges that communists are active in Cuban affairs?
3. Name 2 American leaders—one a Democrat, the other a Republican—who favor large-scale aid to India. Do you agree with what they say? Why or why not?
4. Why did Burmese newspapermen demonstrate against the Soviet Embassy in Rangoon?
5. The United States has postponed space probes to what planet?
6. What are some of the predictions made for changes in American life by the year 2000?
7. Name 2 of the features of the U. S. exhibit in Moscow.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

HORIZONTAL: Inflation. VERTICAL: 1. President; 2. Geneva; 3. Life; 4. Yalta; 5. margin; 6. Latvia; 7. dividend; 8. common; 9. Munich.

